HOW POTTERS AND GLASSMAKERS SEE IT. THE MORRISON BILL WOULD DESTROY THEIR IN-

DUSTRIES-WHY IMPORTERS FAVOR REDUC-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.-The Ways and Means Committee sat five hours to-day, and the importers of window glass as well as the manufacturers of glass and pottery were heard. The session was an unusually interesting one. There were several misquotations of the testimony by one or two members of the committee, which had to be corrected, and it seemed apparent that attempts were making to put into the mouths of the manufacturers contradictory statements. The efforts may have resulted from inattention to, or a misapprehension of what was actually said.

Messrs. Willets and Moses, of Trenton, N. J., in behalf of the pottery industry, gave weighty reasons and presented incontrovertible facts and figures to show that the proposed reductions of duty will make it impossible for American pottery manufacturers to continue in business without re ducing the wages of their hands 20 per cent; that such a reduction of wages would cause great distress, even if it could be effected; that the probable effect of the bill would be to give foreign manufacturers control of the American market and enable them to compel American consumers to pay such prices as they may demand. As Mr. Moses "It will depend on this committee whether Americans or Englishmen shall control the American market." It was shown that while the Staffordshire manufacturers took advantage of the loophole in the new law afforded by the Treasury decision respecting the operation of Section 7, to dump on the American market all the goods they could make by increasing their capacity and working night and day from March to July, American consumers were not benefited thereby." Mr. Moses said that the wages paid in the Trenton potteries are about 125 per cent higher than the wages paid in the English potteries of Stafferdshire. He added: "One member of the majority of this committee that the duties ought to be so adjusted as to compensate the American industry for the difference in wages between the two countries, and that is all we ask." It was shown that the prices paid by American consumers are lower now than at any previous period. Mr. Willets submitted an itemized statement showing that, taking everything into account, the increase of duties on pottery and earthenware by the last tariff, instead of being 15 per cent, is actually a fraction less than 5 per cent.

THE REDUCTION ON WINDOW GLASS. Theodore W. Morris, of New-York, an importer of window glass, advocated the Morrison bill in strong language. He declared with some flippancy that the scale of wages in the United States is "absurd," and that labor is too well rewarded-all because of "special legislation" for the benefit of American manufacturers. These assertions aroused Judge Kelley, and he took Mr. Morris in hand at once. He drew a graphic picture of the condition of the laboring people of England and Belgium, and asked the importer if he thought the wages they received would be a fair basis for the wages of American laboring men. Mr. Merris recalled the word "absurd," but still insisted that wages are too high and that the effect of a reduction of duties would be to lower all wages. He thought, however, that a reduction of the duties on glass would not make necessary a cut in wages. Importations would increase, but he did not think prices would be lower.

Under the close questioning of Judge Kelley and Messrs. McKinley and Russell, Mr. Morris cut his theories and generalizations did not seem to be supported by definite knowledge. Mr. Morris expressed the opinion that the "lock-out" of the glass-workers was caused by the determination of the manufacturers to compel the workmen to accept reduced wages, and he said that during the lock-out they had gone abroad for glass to fill their contracts. He said that the workers had the active sympathy of the importers, but he did not know that the latter had contributed money to aid the workers in holding out. rather a sorry figure, mainly because contributed money to aid in holding out against He had not done so. employers. He had not done so. Mr. Heroy, of New-York, an importer, enlightened the committee with some statistics from the census, declared that he is in favor of free trade in glass, that American manufacturers ad complained that adersell the importers.

WAGES WILL BE REDUCED IN GLASS FACTORIES. Edward L. Day, of Kent, Ohio, spoke for the manufacturers of window glass. He declared that any reduction of duties would diminish home production and reduce wages in every American glass factory. He opposed it because he did not want to see "American girls graduated from the high school of the cinder heap. The cost of glass to consumers has steadily decreas ed in the last ten years; in 1873 the average price was 5 3-10 cents and in 1883 it was 3 1-10 cents. He presented figures showing the average of wages in the glass industry of the United States is twice as high as in Europe.

Mr. Hewitt tried to get from Mr. Day an explanation of the reason why class makes require an explanation of the reason why class makes require and the states of the reason why class makes require and the states of the reason why class makes require and the states of the reason why class makes a require and the states of the reason why class makes a require and the states of the reason why class makes a require and the states of the reason why class makes a state of the reason why class makes a state of the reason why class which is the state of the reason why class which is the state of the reason when the reason when the state of the reason when the reas

Mr. Hewitt tried to get from Mr. Day an explanation of the reason why glass makers require an average protection of about 70 per cent, when the iron masters can get along with 40 per cent, the price of a pound of iron being about the same as the price of a pound of glass. Mr. Day thought the difference might be due to the fact that the relative proportions of highly skilled and highly paid labor is greater in the former than in the latter case. This did not satisfy Mr. Hewitt, but he remarked that he would vote for no bill which would reduce the wages of workingmen, except, perhaps, in some exceptional cases.

ceptional cases.

J. M. Leepe, of St. Louis, spoke in behalf of the plate-glass industry and gave an account of its establishment and growth in the United States. plate-glass munsiry and gave an account of its establishment and growth in the United States. Since then the average cost to consumers has been reduced from \$2.50 per foot to less than \$1 per foot. Despite the efforts of foreign manufacturers and importers to strangle it, the industry has managed to maintain itself, but it would not be strong enough to withstand the effects of the proposed bill. He held that plate-glass is a luxury, and expressed some curiosity to know whether any American consumer had demanded a reduction. He gave what appeared to be fairly satisfactory reasons why the duty on large sizes of plate-glass should be higher relatively than the duty on small sizes.

Thomas G. Shearman was auxious to make some remarks as "a buyer of glass," The majority of the committee, however, seemed to think it best that the representatives of the various industries should first be heard, and Mr. Shearman, who had squared himself for a speech, sat down, with the emphatic although apparently unnecessary and irrelevant remark: "I am not a fool."

The wool-growers will be heard to-morrow.

KEOGH NOT TO BE A MAPSHAL

## KEOGH NOT TO BE A MARSHAL.

18T TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 WASHINGAON, Feb. 19.—The Senate Judiciary Committee will not be called upon to report again upon the nomination of Thomas B. Keogh for the United States Marshalship of the Western District of North Carolina. It unanimously reported against his confirmation some time ago. At the request of Senator Edmunds, made in executive session last week, the case was referred back to the committee for reconsideration. Yesterday Mr. Edmunds is said to have stated at the meeting of the committee that the nomination was sent back to the committee, not with the expectation that its decision might be reversed, but out of deference to the President's wishes, who preferred not to have Mr. Keogh's name formally rejected by the Senate.

The committee agreed not to take any action in the matter. The President, it is understood, will send in another name shortly.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- Some of the members of the Democratic National Committee have arrived here and the others are expected to-morrow. Representatives of the various cities which are ambitions to secure the honor of having the Convention have also arrived here and are making a vigorous canvass. It is the general impression among prominent Democrats who are well informed as to the prospects for the various cities that the Con-Vention will be held in Chicago. Friends of ex- good standing and the leading carpenter contractor of the to-day.

Senator McDonald prefer Chicago to any other place that has been named, while it is understood that the men who have the Morrison boom in charge favor St. Louis.

AN EXCITING NIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATS MADE FURIOUS BY REPUBLICAN PLAIN SPEAKING-THE MAJORITY'S POINT CARRIED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The all-night session of the House was marked, as usual, by disorderly proceedings and hot contentions. The Democrats were mad because they could not rally a quorum of their own men, although they have a majority of about seventy, and they accused the Republicans of skulking. When Mr. Hiscock retorted that more Democrats than Republicans were among the skulkers, Colonel Morrison's anger broke all bounds and he rashed furiously toward the New-York Congressman, who held his ground and continued his caustic criticisms of the conduct of the majority. Tucker, Ellis and twenty other Democrats rallied to Morrison's support, while Reed, Calkins, Boutelle and other Republicans went to the support of their champion. Doubled fists made threatening gestures in the very faces of opponents; the lie, parliamentary and unparliamentary, was quickly passed by heated Democrats, and for a few seconds it seemed even to so cool a man as Speaker Carlisle that the angry combatants

would come to blows. Despite all threats and cries of order Mr. Hiscock continued his earnest and forcible remarks until he had succeeded in analyzing and exposing the dangerous provisions of the bill for the dangerous provisions of the bill for the consideration of which the Democrats were contending. When he had concluded and the Speaker, assisted by the Sergeant-at-Arms, had succeeded in restoring order, Mr. Reed took the floor and made one of the best speeches of his life. After a struggle, which did not end until about 9 o'clock this morning, the majority at last succeeded in carrying their point, and fixing a day for the consideration of the bill to pension the survivors and widows of the Mexican and "other wars."

A SCHEME TO PLUNDER THE TREASURY. This bill is one which the Republicans were and are fully justified in opposing at every step. The "other wars" are the Creek war or disturbances of 1835 and 1836, the war with the Seminoles from 1835 to 1842, and the Black

the Seminoles from 1835 to 1842, and the Black Hawk war of 1832. Under this bill "veterans of the Mexican war." who never embarked for Mexica at all and others who did embark but failed to reach that country until the war was ended, will be entitled to a pension provided they "served 60 days."

Men who "served 30 days" in the other wars or "disturbances" will also be entitled to a pension, as will widows of those who have died since the wars or "disturbances" mentioned.

If the bill is to become a law, the title ought to be amended so as to provide that a pension of \$8 per month shall be paid to all who hved in Alabama and Florida at any time during the period from 1835 to 1842 and to the widows of those who have since died. According to a careful official estimate, the bill if passed will ultimately cost the National Treasury more than \$100,000,000.

A WRECKED FREIGHT-TRAIN.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED - TWENTY-TWO CARS DE-MOLISHED.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 19 .- A dispatch to The Herald from New-Philadelphia, Ohio, says: "A terrible accident occurred on the Pan Handle road at Trenton Station, seven miles south of here, this morning. A freight train, bound westward, left the track on account of a misplaced switch; and a second section, following, ran into its rear, demolishing twenty-two cars and two engines, and killing four persons. Henry McAlly, of Wheeling, W. Va., who was riding in the caboese, was found dead under a coal-car, with his head and body terribly crushed; Edward Jones, of Wheeling, had both legs and his arm broken, and it is feared he cannot recover. Two other persons were buried under the debris and their bodies have not been recovered at a late hour to-night. The road is reported clear. Many think the wreck was caused by the carelessness of some one; others think some one malicious person

AN INTERESTING INSURANCE CASE. A FINE POINT INVOLVED-WHO DIED FIRST IN A

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Feb. 19 .- A dispatch to The Journal says that an important law decision is just announced. In Angust, 1880, the bark Marion capsized at sea, and her master, Captain Arthur Parker, of Winterport, Me., with his wife and only child, were lost. Captain Parker had a policy in the Travellers' Insurance Company, payable to his wife if she survived, otherwise the child. If both died before the father the policy was payable to his administrators, as part of the estate. The policy was assigned by the wife to Harriet P. Lewis as security for a loan to the husband. On proof of the death of the Parker family the administrators claimed the money, assuming that in the common disaster the husband survived both wife and

common disaster the husband survived both wife and child. It was claimed, however, that the wife and child as passengers, were in the cabin when the Marion capsized, and that the father was necessarily on deck, and that the latter consequently died first. The case was submitted to the Court to decide both law and facts.

The counsel for Mrs. Lewis raised the point that the policy, being payable to the wife or her assignees, unless the wife died before the husband, the adverse claimant was bound to show that she did so die; and there being no evidence so to show, the money belonged to Mrs. Lewis, the assignee. The Court took this view, and gave the case to Mr. Lewis, with costs against the administrators. The case has been pending for years.

A LUNATIC SHOOTS HIS PARENTS.

SUDDEN OUTBREAK OF A RELEASED ASYLUM PRTIENT.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 19 .- William Williams, age thirty-six, was three weeks ago released from the insane asylum in this city, at the request of his father, an elderly farmer resident in the adjacent township of Middleifeld. Since that time William has been living quietly at the home of his parents. This morning, while Mrs. Williams was at work in the kitchen her crazy son rushed into the room carrying a double barrelled si gun. "I've come to kill you, mother," he shouted. The gun. "I've come to kill you, mother," he shouted. The terror stricken woman screamed and begged him to put the gun down. He answered by pointing the weapon at her head, and discharding one of the barrels. The larger part of the charge of shot took effect in the back of her neck and the base of her head. Amos Williams had heard the screams and the report of the gun and hurried into the house. He attempted to take the gun away from his son, but the latter overpowered him, chased him into the yard and fired the second barrel. The shot struck the fleeing father in the wrist and arm. Neighbors who had heard the report overcame the lunatic before he could relead the gun. It is thought that the mother will die.

YOUNG BURGLARS FROM-NEW YORK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 19 .- Henry Morris, John Brien, James Rielly, John Carr, John McCormick and from twenty to fifteen years, came to this city last Saturday morning, and spent the afternoon and evening in fliching small sums from the money drawers of a number of stores kept by women in the western section of the city. Late Saturday night the six were arrested by Detective Rielly for vagrancy. Huge revolvers were found on

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY ELECTIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE 1 JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 19.-Dispatches received from different parts of the county to-night indithough in some townships the Democrats have displayed strength from local causes. Jamestown elects D. Griswold, Republican, Supervisor, though A. W. Lowry, mem Ler of the Democratic State Committee, was his opponent. L. B. Sessions was elected Supervisor from the town of Harmony for the eighteenth time, receiving nearly the entire vote.

A DEBTOR'S ABRUPT DISAPPE ARANCE.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CLEVELAND, Feb. 19 .-- A dispatch from Canton says: "L.C. Pool, for many years a merchant in

own, has left for parts unknown. Late last night it was discovered that Pool was missing, and his effects were earched. A letter was found signed by him, in which h said he had left for the far West. His affairs are left in bad shape, and he leaves debts behind him to the amount of \$15,000. James Campbell & Son, lumber 'dealers, lose over \$2,000; and hardware, lumber, and other merchants lose various sums."

AUDACIOUS BURGLARS IN PENNSYLVA NIA. A GANG DESCEND FROM THE MOUNTAINS UPON GREENVILLE-A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] READING, Feb. 19 .- A gang of desperate men living on the hills, near Greenville, Montgomery County, have recently been engaged in a number of bold burglar ies. At an early hour this morning, five men in a waren drove into Greenville and stopped at the eigar manufactory of William Jacobs. Jacobs and a com-panion slept in the upper story, and were aroused by hearing a rear shutter forced open. By the time they armed themselves and descended, the burglars had filled several bags with cigars and were leaving. A brisk fire was opened upon them. Six shots were delivered, which the ourglars promptly returned. They finally gained their wagon, one of them being assisted in the retreat, and drove off. A mounted posse quickly followed, and the thieves took to the hills, leaving their wounded companion behind. He was captured, and the posse, followed after the others, since which time nothing has been heard from them. The wounded burglar gave his name as William Fogel, aged forty-five. His one arm was shot away, and a ball entered his hody. Justice C. W. Weand committed him to the Norristown jail. About 6,000 clgars were stolen. Fogel says that two of the robbers were shot, but the others were able to get to the hill, where the gang rendezvons. It is said that the thieves were recently discharged from the penitentiary. wagon, one of them being assisted in the retreat, and drove

THE CUSTODY OF THE FARGO TWINS. A DECISION ADVERSE TO THE GRANDMOTHER PREN-

DERGAST, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—The Superior Court room was crowded his morning to hear the decision of Judge Smith in the celebrated Fargo-Prendergast habeas co pus suit. He rendered a decision allowing the grandchildren to remain with Mrs. Fargo. The substance of the decision is that Mrs. Prendergast, though she was made the guardian of the children by their mother. waived the right of guardianship by allowing the children to remain with their other grandmother ever since they were five months old. The judge says further To satisfy myself in this case. I have had a private interview with these twins. They are prompt to answer, and say they have had the best of care and attention They spoke of Mrs. Prendergast with great affection, and liked to visit her, but preferred to live at the Fargo man

liked to visit her, but preferred to live at the Fargo mansion, as that was their home. They claimed that they had never been advised what to say in this matter; and as there has not been a word utcred by the plaintiff in regard to an unifiness of the defendant to take charge of them, and as she has given them every care to make them respectable and intelligent ladies. I feel that I would do them a great injustice to decide against the children's own choice."

O. C. Cartie, attorney for Mrs. Prendergast, took several exceptions to the judge's decision, and asked for a stay of thirty days in each case to enable ..im to prepare papers for a review. This was granted.

The children were taken to the residence of William G. Fargo, by consent of Mrs. Prendergast, at the death of their mother, when they were jonly five months old, and have lived there ever since, ten years, in the custody of their grandinother Fargo.

THE ABERDEEN RIOTERS ACQUITTED.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL TRYING TO FIND OUT IF THEY HAVE BEEN MALTREATED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! Belair, Md., Feb. 19.-The cases of the Italian laborers were concluded this morning by the Grand Jury, who, owing to the insufficiency of the evidence against them, recommended their discharge. After being set free, they went before Justice Lyle and swore to their accounts against Contractor Parliament. people of Belair are making up a subscription for the benefit of the unfortunate Italians, and liberal responses have already been made. Mr. De Merolla, the Italian Consulhere, has heard, he says, from different sources Consul here, has heard, he says, from different sources that the prisoners, when captured by the sheriff's posse from Havre de Graee, were cruelly treated. This will be investigated and, if the statement proves correct, the Italian Minsiter at Washington will be officially informed, and legal proceedings at once begun, for damages, against Sheriff Walker and his depaties, who led the attack upon the Italians. Meanwhile, work will at once be procured for the men. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has informed Mr. De Merolia that the men will at once be paid what is really their due, the money to come out of Mr. Parliament's pocket.

HOUSES DESTROYED AND A NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED.

berson's and Ladiga, Ala., at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Houses in large numbers were blown down and fourteen persons were reported to have been killed in that vicinity. The direction of the wind was southerly and the storm extended to Rome, Ga., at that place doing little damage. At Cave Spring several bonses were blown down and an old man named Gaillard was killed. Captain Lapsley's house was blown down and his sister-in-law was buried under it and is supposed to have been killed. Ten or twelve houses in that vicinity were destroyed. Great excitement prevails, rendering it difficult to obtain rebable information.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 19.-A severe wind-storm struck the eastern portion of this city about noon to-day, doing damage to the extent of at least \$20,000. The tornado came from the southwest and passed above the city until near the eastern limits, when it descended and unroofed the First African Baptist Church and damaged the walls, and also unroofed the County Jail and the Columbus Oil Mills. The round-house at the Central Depot was utterly demolished, and six engines were badly was utterly demolished, and six engines were badly damaged, two of them being wrecked. The damage sustained by the railroad company is estimated at \$15,000. Many of the machinists narrowly escaped with their lives, but no one is reported to have been seriously injured. Other slight damages are reported. A heavy hail-storm passed over the city about 2 p. m.

## LAST YEAR'S COAL OUTPUT.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 19 .- Mine Inspector Williams, of the Middle District coal fields, completed his ancual report this afternoon. The amount of coal mined and taken out during 1883 was as follows: Lehigh Valley Coal Company, 64,676,015 tons; Lebigh and Wilkes-barre Company, 175,116,735 tons; Delaware and Hudon, 135,781.055 tons; Susquehanna, 111,932,065; Wyoming Valley companies, 45,549,600 tons; miscellar cous companies, 234,466,660 tons. The number of persons ac-tually employed in mining coal was 17,833. These fig-ures show an excess of more than 600,000 tons and more than 3,000 employes over the previous year.

AN ILLEGAL MARKIAGE LICENSE.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 19 .- Dr. J. J. S. Doherty, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was arrested to-night upon complaint of Enos Warner, of Hamden, for having wilfully and knowingly issued a marriage certificate to his son, Le Grand Warner, for marriage with Amelia Baker, both being under twenty-one years of age. Dr. Doherty gave bail, and the case will be heard in the City Court to-morrow. SNOW AND COLD IN THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19 .- Dispatches to The Tribune report that all the railroads in Southern Minne-seta and Lakota are blockaded. The storms have gen. erally subsided. The thermometer is 6° below zero here this evening, and the weather is growing colder.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH,

HAIGHT'S FAITH IN HIS WIFE.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 19.—In the Haight case the day was spent in the reading of letters and postal cards from Mr. Haight to his wife, written between June, 1881, and February 14, 1883. They were of an affectionate character, nearly every one closing with "much love and many kisses."

many kisses."

A SEWING MACHINE AGENT KILLED.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 19.—John and Tobias Burnett, brothers, went this morning to H. C. Turpin's place of business, and demanded a retraction of certain epithets applied by him to John Burnett. In the controversy, Turpin was fataily stabbed. He and the Burnett's were rival sewing machine agents.

A HEAD SMASHED WITH A BEER GLASS A HEAD SMASHED WITH A BLER OLASS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—A serious afrixy occurred between Italians at the liquor shop of Antonio Giorgio. During a quarrel over a game of cards, Linge Ruglere fractured the skull of Politodi Napoli with a beer glass. His injuries will probably prove fatal. The assailant has escaped arrest.

FATALLY STABBED WITH A STILETTO. FATALLY STABILD W. Delucca and A. Nardini, San Francisco, Feb. 19.—P. Delucca and A. Nardini, Italians in respectable dreumstances, quarrelled Saturday over the amount due by the latter to the former. Delucca drew a stiletto and stabbed Nardini six times. The latter drew a revolver and fixed twice. Delucca died THE LIBERALS SUSTAINED. A MAJORITY OF 49 FOR MR. GLADSTONE.

THE MOTION TO CENSURE THE GOVERNMENT FOR

ITS EGYPTIAN POLICY DEFEATED. LONDON, Feb. 19.-The debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government for their policy in Egypt was resumed to-day in the House of Commons. Ellis Bartlett, Conservative, nember for Eye, spoke in favor of the motion. He said that the Government by allowing the destruc-tion of General Hicks and his army had brought about the present situation in the Soudan and had thereby earned the execration of the world. Thomas Power O'Connor, Radical, member for Galway, also supported the motion of censure. He condemned the financial agents for interfering in the affairs of Egypt. Mr. Joseph Cowen, Radical Reformer, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, said that the Government knew perfectly well that the mongrel machine set up to govern Egypt would not work. Their blundering policy had created ruin. They were responsible for the fact that the Soudan had been given up to the Mahdr and the slavedcalers.

James C. McCoan, Home-Ruler, member for Wicklow County, said that Nubar Pacha was a colossal impostor, and that Ismail Pacha, the ex-Khedive, ought to return to Egypt.

THE POLICY FORCED BY UNFORESEEN EVENTS. The Hon, George J. Goschen, Liberal, member for Ripon, supported the Government's policy, which he said had been forced upon them by unforeseen events. It was a matter of the greatest difficulty to infuse western ideas into Mussulman minds. It was all very well to say, "Let Egypt stew in its own juice." If England should leave the Egyptians, others would cook and cat them. He had been asked to vote against the Government because h

asked to vote against the Government because he disagreed with them on some points of their policy. He was not prepared however, to give Lord Salisbury a blank check. (Tremendous cheers.)

The Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Conservative member for Dublin University, declared that if Tokar should be saved its saving would be due to Sir Stafford Northeote's motion. The Government's policy even now was inconsistent. They had proclaimed El Mahdi Sultan in one part of Egypt while fighting him in another part. While combating slavery on the Red Sea littoral they had proclaimed in favor of slavery at Khartoum. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, said that the British Government had not abandoned their hope of a native Government for Egypt, which Government, however, might have to be aided by English advice, perhaps permanently.

STE STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S REMARKS.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S REMARKS. Sir Stafford Northcote said that the present Government had spoiled the late Government's Egyptian policy [Roars of laughter]. The Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vaciliation, and the division on his motion would not settle the question. He would have occasion to call attention to further proceedings of the Government. The division was then taken on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion and the motion was defeated by

a vote of 311 to 262. ACTION OF THE PARNELLITE MEMBERS.

A meeting of the Parnellite members of the Hou of Commons was held this morning at which Mr. Parnell presided. It was decided to vote against the Government upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- Although the Irish party London, Feb. 20.—Although the Irish party at the supposed crisis threw their whole vote, which they themselves said amounted to 34, on the side of the Conservatives, the Government obtained a majority of 49 in a house numbering 573. Both sides brought every available man to the division. During the closing hours of the debate it was expected that the Government majority would be only 35. The result of the division was received by the Liberal members with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

Sir Stafford Northcote will take the usual course of resigning his seat and offering himself for reelection.

election.

Donald Horne Macfarlane, member for Carlow County, has seceded from the Parnellite party, owing to the violent articles contained in The United Ireland, which is the property of three prominent

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUDAN.

A SORTIE BY THE GARRISON AT TOKAR-DISCON-TENT IN OSMAN DIGMA'S CAMP.

SUAKIM, Feb. 19.-The latest advices from Tokar state that 200 of the garrison made a sortie, attacked the enemy and killed and wounded several of them. They also captured a number of cattle and camels. The 16th Rides and fifty mounted infantry arrived here to-day. The British troopship Orontes has taken to Trinkitat part of the Tokar relief expedition.

LONDON, Feb. 19 .- The orders governing the expedition for the relic? of Tokar have been issued. The troops are to take with them provisions sufficient to last two weeks. They will bivouac upon the line of march. Each man will carry seventy rounds of ammunition in his pouch, and there is to be a reserve supply of 250 rounds per

In compliance with the request of Sir Evelyn Baring, British representative at Cairo, the Government have decided to reinforce the British army of

occupation. Advices from Suakim represent that differences among the sheikhs of the rebel tribes as to whether an attack should be made on Suakim before the arrival of the British troops have led to discontent in Osman Digma's camp. Some of the sheikhs who urged an immediate attack on Suakim now hold aloof from the force concentrated around Tokar.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S MOVEMENTS. General Graham, with a full complement of force, is now timed to reach Suakim on Sunday next and advance on Tokar on Tuesday. This leaves eight days still before relief is possible. Reinforcements have been hurriedly dispatched from Gibraltar and Malta, under pressure from Sir Evelyn Baring, and other foreign representatives there, and also on account of the representations of the French Government that there is danger of an Egyptian revolt and massacre of Europeans if news of a British check should arrive while Cairo and Alexandria are denuded of English troops. The Porte, through its Ambassador at Londen, has sent Earl Granville an urgent request for an official statement as to what powers General Gordon holds for the settlement of the Sondan ones tion, and whether the Government authorized his proclamation recognizing El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan. The Porte maintains the right of Sultan Abdul-Hamid to suzerainty over tibe Soudan. After a ministerial council at Constantinople yesterday, orders were sent to the Governors of the different provinces to forward all moneys in their treasuries to Constantinople expensions. moneys in their treasuries to Constantanopie excepting what amounts were necessary for
immediate wants. Said Pacha has
applied to Galata bankers for an advance to meet
the expenses of an expedition to suppress the religious revolt in Hedjaz, in Arabia.

CARO, Feb. 19.—The influence of General Gordon
is so great that no fears are felt any longer for the
safety of the garrison and the people of Khartoum.

MR. BRADLAUGH ELECTED AGAIN. London, Feb. 19 .- The election in Northampton to-day resulted in the choice of Mr. Bradlaugh, Radical, over Mr. Richards, Conservative, by a vote of 4,031 to 3,665. This is the fourth time that Mr. Bradlaugh has been elected. He received a larger vote than at any previous time. The last election before this his majority was only 108.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Mr. Bradlaugh will take the

oath immediately. A COPYRIGHT CONVENTION PROPOSED. London, Feb. 19 .- At the meeting of the

London, Feb. 19.—At the meeting of the Company of Artists, established to obtain a copyright convention with the United States, which was held last night, Cardinal Manning spoke at some length upon the injustice done by American publishers in pirating English works. Walter Besant moved that a Company of Authors be founded in America, and that the matter be brought before American authors. Herman Merivale adverted to the disgraceful state of the law of dramatic copyright, after which Mr. Besant's motion was carried.

A CRITIC READY TO FIGHT A DUEL.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—A current topic among the gossips is the dispute between Mrs. Mackay and Meissonier in regard to her portrait painted by the latter. The price poid was 65,000 france. The picture was exhibited

at the Triennial Exhibition. Mrs. Mackay was dissat-

at the Triennial Exhibition. Mrs. Mackay was dissatisfied with the likeness, which her friends called a carleature, and she burned the picture. The newspapers are
divided in their comments on the matter, which has become a leading sensation.

Meissonier, resenting remarks of the Gaulois, wrote to
the editor that he would fight Meyer, the Gaulois critic, if
he (Meissonier) were fifty instead of seventy-three years
of age. M. Meyer replied that Meissonier's son should
take his father's place and be ready to fight him. He will
send friends to arrange a duel with Meissonier's son.

NATURE AND CAUSES OF CHOLERA. BERLIN, Feb. 19 .- The German Sanitary ommission which was sent out to Egypt by the Imperia Board of Health to study the nature and causes, etc., of cholera, and which, after finishing its labors at Alexandria, was ordered to continue its investigations in India, has just forwarded a report from Calcutta, where it arrived some two or three months ago. The commission discovered the cholera germ in a water-tank at Calcutta, and found in the suburban village, where the cholera ap-peared, the same microscopic organism which had been discovered in the lower intestines of cholera victims in Egypt.

THE PRINCESS MARIE OFFENDED. London, Feb. 19.-It is reported that Priness Marie, widow of Prince Henry of the Netherlands feels that she has been slighted by the Dutch Court, and will return immediately to Berlin. She will make Berlin her permanent residence. [The Princess Marie was born in 1855. She is the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussig, whose wife recently left him. She was the second wife of Prince Henry, to whom she was married in 1878, about four months before his death.]

FOREIGN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-In the House of Lords to-day, the bill introduce last Thursday by Baron Carling ford, Lord Privy Seal, designed to afford better protect tion against the introduction of food and mouth diseas from abroad, passed its second reading. The Duke of Richmond gave notice that he should offer amendments which would make the bill stail more stringent against foreign cattle.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES. Paris, Feb. 19 .- The Morning News publishes ntelligence from Berlin which asserts that naturalized German-American citizens who return to Germany are again being rigorously subjected to military duty. It says too that the German Foreign Office ignores Mr. Sar gent, the United States Minister, and conducts all nego tiations directly with Washington.

TOPICS IN THE DOMINION.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTER OF INLAND REV ENUE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] OTTAWA, Feb. 19.-John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, tendered his resignation to-day and to-night took a back seat on the Government side of the House. His conduct as Minister has been questionable. It has been an open secret for some time that the Premier was auxious that he should resign on account of his weak-ness and intemperate habits. He took the hint and rather than be dismissed, resigned. In the Dominion Cabinet it is customary that each section of the several classes should be represented. Costigan was brought into the Cabinet as the Irish Catholic representative in place of John O'Connor. It is not known who will suc

ing co-operative life insurance companies and mutual benefit associations. There are large numbers of United States mutual benefit associations doing business in Canada. It is understood that the effect of the proposed

Canada. It is understood that the effect of the proposed legislation will be to prevent these associations from doing any further business in the Dominion, while the Canadians institutions of similar character will be obliged to make monthly returns to the Government and be subjected to an insurance account now in force from which they are at present exempt.

The correspondence which passed between the United States and the Dominion Government regarding the arrest and extradition of Roger Amero on charge of having committed murder in Massachusetts and who was subsequently released will be laid before Parliament shortly. An effort will be made to represent to the Government of Massachusetts the hardship of Amero's case. His brother and sister on learning of his arrest both became insane and are now in a lungue asylum. Everything the family had was spent in his defence and now he and his family are desitute.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LOAN.

DEMANDS OF FRENCH CANADIAN SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT. OTTAWA, Feb. 19 .- It is rumored that 42 French supporters of the Government have the vote on the Canadian and resolution will probably be A Ministerial crisis is pending. Forty-two French-Canadian supporters have signed the "round robin," pledge ing themselves to toppose the Government unless Shore Rallway, 360 miles; a bridge across the St. Law-rence at Quebec, and a rallway from \$1. Lin to \$1. Raymond, near Quebec, making in all about \$10,000,000. They also want Quebec to be made the summer terminus and Hailfax the winter term-ions of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Government are determined to reach a vote if they

se of some sort was arranged at a late hour between the Government and the Quebec supporters, and the crisis for the present is at an end.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-The strike of the weavers has come to an end everywhere throughout East Lancashire. VIENNA, Feb. 19 .- In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath to-day, Herr Schonerer introduced a motion providing that state aid should be given for the relief of the families of those who were expelled through the working of the extraordinary laws directed against An-archists. The motion was defeated. LONDON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Gladstone informed a deputation

of members of the House of Commons this morning that the Government were anxious for the passage of a bill providing for the appointment of a Minister for Scotland. Paris, Feb. 19 .- A volume entitled "Les Allemands," by Père Didon, a Dominician, will be published here with-in a short time. The fundamental idea of the work is that the school and the barracks are the objects of all

ROME, Feb. 19.- Iwo versions are given of the attack apon the railway train in which King Humbert was rid ing. According to one, it was an attempt to take the King's life; another makes it an act of brigandag.

LONDON, Feb. 19.-Ellen Terry's daughter will make her debut at the Lyceum Theatre when Mr. Irving re-pens there after his return from America. PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted an article of the Primary Education bill providing that mly lay teachers shall teach in State schools. BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Prince Bismarck, by the advice of his doctors, has postponed his return from Friedrichsruhe to Berlin.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

GRAND ARMY HOSPITALITIES IN VIEW, TROY, Feb. 19.—The Grand Army Posts are preparing for a reception and banquet to Department Commander Hedges and staff, of the Grand Army of the Republic, who have accepted an invitation to visit Troy in March, as guests of Post Willard.

s guests of Post Willard.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN SLIGHTLY DISABLED.

SAN PRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The John L. Sullivan sparing combination returned from the North yesterday, the exhibition last evening it was announced that ullivan could not spar, being incapacitated by a strain

Sullivan could not spar, being incapacitated by a strain austained in jumping.

A RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY PARDONED.

ALBAY, Feb. 19.—The Governor has pardoned Joseph Dunn, who was convicted in Eric County for receiving stolen property, and sentenced September 30, 1880, to five years' imprisonment. The Governor says Dunn's conduct in prison has been exemplary, and he expresses a desire to reform.

a desire to reform.

A CHALLENGE TO ROW ACCEPTED.
BOSTON, Feb. 19.—John Teemer, of McKeesport, Penn., has accepted the challenge of Albert Hamm for a race in 'best and best boats,' carly next season, on condition that the distance be five miles.

A DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS.
St. Albans, Vt., Feb. 19.—keeelver Rich has begun paying the St. Albans Trust Company depositors the first dividend of 20 per cent, sending out 250 checks daily. He estimates that future dividends will make an aggregate of about 60 per cent.

MARYLAND STATE APPOINTMENTS.

MARYLAND STATE APPOINTMENTS.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—The Governor sent the following appointments to the Senate to-day: State Librarian, E. P. Durall, of Montgomery: Adjutant General, James Howard, of Baltimore; Commissioner of the Land Office, J. Thomas Scharf, of Baltimore.

FINANCES OF ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19.—Investigation shows that only \$600 is required to be realized to enable Council to resume the payment of bills. This amount will be easily raised from overdue taxes and other sources. No intriber tookle is a suprising the council.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL "MACHINE." QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO SECURE EMPLOY-

NEW CAPITOL EMPLOYES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ] ALBANY, Feb. 19 .- The Democratic Legislature and the Democratic Governor a year ago abolished the Board of New Capitol Commissioners and substituted for it one Commissioner, who was given complete charge of the construction of the great building. The law was passed under the pretence of taking the New Capitol "out of politics." The promise has not been kept. The New Capitol is a worse political "machine" than ever before, Commissioner Perry testified before an investigating committee of the Senate recently that he appointed as his assistant, at the suggestion of Daniel S. Lamont, the Governor's secretary, James McIntyre, a Demo-eratic ward politician of Albany. Other testimony showed that McIntyre weeded out the Republicans employed on the New Capitol and substituted Democrats for them. The test of employment was a political one; the recommendations most influential with McIntyre came from the De-

mocratic ward organizations of Albany. To-day the Senate expressed its opinion of the violation of the promise made a year ago by passing, at the suggestion of Senator McCarthy, the following concurrent resolution:

following concurrent resolution:

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), that the Commissioner of the New Capitoi is hereby requested to remove and discharge every person in authority or employed by him who has heretofore applied or who shall at any time apply, directly or indirectly, any political test in the selecting or hiring of any employes of the Capitol that no person shall be employed or retailed in employment on the New Capitol who is not by experience and education qualified to fill the position for which he may be an applicant or for which he has been employed, and that said Commissioner shall not employ any deputy or assistant who is not a skilled architect or builder. The resolution passed by a vote of 17 (all Repub-

CONTRACTS IN THE STATE PRISONS.

SEEKING TO ANTICIPATE THE WORK OF THE

COMMISSION. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 19.-The present Legislature is showing an amazing compliance with the demands of the noisy faction that has given itself the absurd name of "The Workingmen's Party." Last week the Senate after only two days debate passed a bill prohibiting the making of any more contracts for the labor of convicts in the State Prisons. Every one was surprised at this action, because only the week before a bill had become a law which authorized the Governor to appoint a commission to investigate the contract labor system. The commission was appointed and was about to go to work. The chief duty of the commission was to learn whether the contract system ought to be abol-

ished-yet here was the Senate anticipating their

report by passing a bill ending summarily that

system. Worse action followed. Senator Com-

stock, the author of the bill, and Senator Baker, who

had earnestly favored it in the Senate, joined with the

Labor Reformers in a determined effort to get the Assembly to take immediate action on the bill. The Assembly Committee on State Prisons was fairly mobbed to report the bill favorably at once. Mr. Howe, the chairman of the Committee and the author of the Prison Commission law, sturdily resisted the movement. He said that it would be absurd for the Legislature to take action on the subject after passing a law creating an expensive commission to investigate the problem of prison management. Still the pressure on the Committee continues and the Labor Reformers are threatening to move that the Committee on State Prisons be discharged from the further consideration of the bill. the understood that Senator Comstock is pushing the bill to win the favor of the "workingmen" of Troy. Senator Baker is pushing the bill to earn the gratitude of the "workingmen" of Rochester. But in the remainder of Monroe County the vote was decisively against the abolition of the contract

DEBATE OVER THE APPROPRIATION BILL. In the Assembly to-day there was another notable instance of the cringing of the Legislature to the "workingmen." The Assembly Committee on Ways and Means increased the salary of David Healy, Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Mr. Healy is a prominent member of the Trades Assembly, now the leading "workingmen's" organization in this State. Assemblyman Hooley, another prominent member of the Trades Assembly, enthusiastically favored the increase. In his opinion Mr. Healy ought to be paid \$2,000. He thought the State Entomologist who was politicly called a "bug catcher," was over paid \$2,000. He thought the State Entomologist who was politely called a "bug catcher," was over paid when he received \$2,000. So also was Silas W. Burt, the Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, when he received \$3,600. All that Mr. Burt did, in Mr. Hooley's opinion, was to keep honest "workingmen" out of office. Moreover Mr. Healy was poor and needed the money.

In the end the Assembly agreed to the increase in Mr. Healy's salary to \$1,500. The Appropriation bill was then passed without further amendment. It appropriates \$6,650,000.

HARBOR MASTERS' SALARIES.

A COMMITTEE TO LEARN WHO HAS BEEN DOING THE WORK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 19 .- Senator Fassett's biil authorizing the payment of salaries to the harbor masters of New-York for work done by them since May 1, 1883, was again debated by the Senate. The Democrats, as before, resisted the passing of the bill, arguing that men appointed by the Dock Department had done the work alleged to have been performed by the harbor masters. Finally, in order to throw light on this dispute, the Republicans accepted a compromise offered by the Democrats, namely, that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation should learn who did the work. A resolution was passed to this effect and the bill was then laid aside. The committee will go to New-York to open their investigation.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS. THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER STATES-A QUESTION

FOR CAREFUL DELIBERATION. FROM ANOCCASIONAL CORPESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ]
ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Constitutional amendnents providing for blennial sessions of the Legislatures re now pending in three States, New-York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Last winter the Massachusetts Legislature decided to submit the question to the people. It is probable that the present Legislature will take similar action, the Senate having already confirmed the vote of 1883. The President of the Senate did not vote, but The Boston Eerald understands that he favors the proposition. Of the Senators 22 voted for the proposition and only 4 against it. The only opposition of importance is Democratic; one Republican only has recorded himself

in the negative.
In Conneticut the Legislature several years ago voted to submit a triennial sessions amendment to the people. It was passed upon at the general election in 1879, and was defeated by an emphatic majority—hearly 25,000. The friends of the amendment argue that the failure was due not to the fact that a majority of the electors were really opposed to the naked proposition for triennial ses-sions, but to the fact that the amendment contained an unwise provision. By the terms of the amendment mem-bers of the House elected in 1878 were to hold over until Jacuary, 1881. This, naturally enough, provoked the criticism that under cover of triennial sessions amendment - members of the Legislature were voting to extend their own official life. This was the main point urged against the amendment, though there were others that had weight. The amendment now pending provides for biennial sessions beginning with the fall election of 1886. Its chances of passing would seem to be slight. The Hartford Courant well says, in an article upon the subject, that "possibly five years may have wrought a change in public opinion, but 25,000 is a large majority to overcome in a small.

In this State there has been considerable agitation at sundry times in regard to biennial sessions. A few years ago the amendment was vigorously pressed, but did not get as far as the people. One Legislature passed it and the Assembly of the next. But it was killed in the Senate. In the annual appropriation bill of this year there is an item of \$373,000 for the expenses of the Legislature. Other things being equal, it would be well if so much money ,